

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 40 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 8th October 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 17th September, received on the 4th October, represents the Egyptian question. John Bull as seated on a donkey marked Egypt, and the Sultán, the Czar and the President of the French Republic as standing in front and shaking their fists in his face. A native woman, who represents India, stands behind John Bull, carrying a trident, and views the scene with terror and dismay. The letter press is as below:—

Circulation,
400 copies.

England.—The more you clamour, the tighter shall I sit here.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 30th September, referring to the preparations made at Nagpur in connection with the approaching National Congress, observes that, during the last six years, two Parsis, two Europeans, one Bengali and one Musalmán have been elected Presidents. It would be well if a Madrasi or a native of the North-Western Provinces were selected to preside at the Nagpur Congress. The *Nyáya Sudhá* is of opinion that Mr. Subramanya Iyyar, M. A., editor of the *Hindu* and vakíl of the Madras High Court, Mr. Vir Raghabachariar, Manager

Circulation,
450 copies.

of the *Hindu*, or Pandit Ajudhya Nath had better be nominated for the post. The introduction of the permanent settlement has been urged by the last two Congresses, but the subject has not yet been fully discussed. In connection with the question of permanent settlement, the revision of settlements made in the Central Provinces should be taken into consideration at the next meeting, and the conclusions arrived at should be laid before the Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament by the Congress.

Circulation,
235 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 2nd October, is sorry to say that the state of affairs in Rámpur is very unsatisfactory, for which the Local Government is really responsible, inasmuch as the administration of the State is under its strict control. There can hardly be two opinions that General Azam-ul-din Khán's murder was the result of a political conspiracy. He had made himself very unpopular in the state, but the Local Government readily supported him in all matters. The complaints made against him more than once attracted His Honor's notice, but no satisfactory result followed. No class of people in the state is satisfied with His Honor's policy. The proceedings of Government police officials in connection with their investigation into the General's murder have created grave suspicions in the public mind. The evidence for the prosecution in the case is weak and untrustworthy, and Mr. Berrill's efforts appear to be doomed to failure. Some witnesses complained to the Magistrate of ill-treatment by the police. The counsel for the defence questioned the power of the Magistrate to try the accused. Though the objection was valid, it was well that the accused were tried by a European Magistrate in British territory, the state of affairs in Rámpur being very unsatisfactory. But the Government should have given full power to the Magistrate to dispose of the case. The lives of all men are of equal value in the eye of the law, and there is no reason why a special procedure should be followed in the General's murder case. The culprits should be found out and punished by all means, but the Government should see that no innocent man is punished, and prevent the police from unnecessarily harassing people. Since the death of

Nawab Kalb Ali Khan, the inhabitants of Rampur have not been free from care and anxiety for a single day. It would be a happy day for the state if the real offenders were promptly discovered and brought to justice, and peace and order were restored.

The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th October, referring to the General's murder case, observes that the accused have been released on security, the records of the Magistrate's proceedings being forwarded to Government for disposal. There is every reason to hope that the orders passed by Government will be just and fair. There were twenty-four witnesses for the defence, of whom only three were examined. They are men of high rank and position. The three witnesses for the prosecution are ordinary men, whose evidence is of no weight compared with that of the former. Again, it is almost impossible that respectable men like Mustafa Khan and his brother should be accomplices in such a nefarious deed. Their father, Abdulla Khan, has always been a well-wisher of Government and the Rampur State. (The proceedings of the case in the Magistrate's Court have been published by the *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of Etawah, the *Hindustan* of Kalkankar and several other newspapers.)

Circulation,
125 copies.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 7th October, says that the military expenditure in this country has largely increased. Sir John Gorst himself admitted in his speech on the Indian Budget that the increase in the military charges was very rapid, and that the total additional expenditure incurred from the time of the late Kabul war was £218,124,000. The expenditure might be greatly curtailed if Government could see its way to the adoption of some economical measures. The annual subsidy paid to the Amir of Kabul is only so much money thrown away. The Afghans are a treacherous people and their friendship cannot be relied upon. They have more than once used the money and arms given them by us against ourselves. When

Circulation,
500 copies.

the millions of this country are ready to assist Government on any emergency, it has no necessity for bribing the Amir. Petty frontier wars like the Lushai and the Black Mountain expeditions are useless, and Government should refrain from engaging in them. Only those military stores which are not available in India should be imported from England, and the short service system should be stopped. The employment of natives in the higher ranks of the military service on reduced salaries is highly desirable on political as well as economical grounds. The Russian Government has appointed several foreigners to high posts in its army.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd October, says that no Government can last long without gaining the good-will of its subjects.

British rule in India.

Even the *Pioneer*, an inveterate enemy to natives, advises the Government of India to conciliate the people, owing to the near approach of the Russians, in order that the Government may be able to get loyal native soldiers. The *Englishman* urges an improvement of the material and moral condition of the people, on the ground that the stability of the empire depends on their happiness and contentment. There is no doubt that if the Russians succeeded in taking possession of this country (which Heaven forbid), the Anglo-Indians would fare worse than the Jews in Russia. The Anglo-Indian officials who draw high salaries would be suddenly thrown out of employment, the English cotton-mill owners and other traders would be the greatest sufferers, and the Anglo-Indian tea and indigo planters would lose their industries. It is true that natives would also suffer much from the advent of the Russians, but the loss of India would be still more injurious to England. If Government has any desire to conciliate the people, it should introduce permanent settlement throughout the country, maintain no invidious distinctions between Europeans and natives, encourage the growth of sympathy between the two communities, and take steps to improve the material condition of the people.

Circulation,
472 copies.

The *Árya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for September, contains a small Hindi poem in which the writer expresses grief at the decline of
Alleged unsatisfactory condition of India.

this country, which was once so famous for its progress in learning, science and civilization, and produced sages, heroes and kings like Shákya, Harichandra, Nahush, Yayati, Rám, Yudhishtir, Vasudeva, Bhim, Arjun and Karan. The Hindus foolishly waged civil wars, giving the Musalmáns an opportunity for occupying this country. The Musalmáns destroyed science and learning and reduced the people to great straits. The British Government has provided all sorts of comforts, but the country is being drained of its wealth, and another great misfortune which afflicts the people is the abnormal rise in prices of food-grains.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st October, complains that cattle, with which cultivation is chiefly carried on in this country, are not taken proper care of by the cultivators. They are not fed well and are made to drink from any dirty pool of water. Their sheds are not kept clean, and when they get sick, no medicine is provided. The Mahárája of Mysore has appointed a competent Salotri in each district in his state for the treatment of cattle. The Government of India should follow suit.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tohfah-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th September, does not understand why the same questions in revenue and criminal law are set to Tahsildárs and Deputy Collectors, particularly as for some years past difficult questions involving nice points of law on which the higher officers are divided in opinion have been set. The Tahsildárs' duties being very onerous, they get little time to study the law, and the cases that come before them for decision are generally of a simple nature. Hence it is not fair to set very difficult questions to them.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dádkhwáh* (Bahraich), of the 22nd September, approves of the Subordinates Judges in Oudh being empowered by the Judicial Commisioner by Notification No. 806, dated 14th April last, to hear appeals from the judgments of Munsifs, on the ground that the reform has saved the appellants the trouble and expense of instituting appeals in the more distant Courts of District Judges. It

Appeals from the judgments of Honorary Munsifs.

Circulation,
250 copies.

would be well if the Subordinate Judges were also empowered to hear appeals from the judgments passed by Honorary Assistant Commissioners in their capacity as Honorary Munsifs. Appeals from the decisions of the Rāja of Nanpara, Bahraich district, who exercises the powers of Assistant Commissioner and Munsif, have to be filed before the District Judge of Gonda, to the great inconvenience of the appellants.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Sitāra-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th October, complains that the Tahsildār of Sambhal assessed the income tax this year with great severity and that many objections were consequently filed before Mr. Mackintosh, Collector. All objections were carefully inquired into by him, and remissions and reductions were made in many instances. Moradabad is very fortunate in having such an able and sympathetic Collector to rule over it.

Assessment of the income
tax at Sambhal, Moradabad
district.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Nazm Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 5th May, received on the 3rd October, publishes an Urdu poem in which the writer regrets to notice that this country is frequently exposed to different misfortunes. Her Majesty's rule has provided perfect security of life and property and other advantages, but the heavy burden of taxation presses severely on the people. Want of employment and poverty greatly add to their difficulties, and the scarcity of grain has reduced them to starvation. Owing to the wholesale export of wheat, high prices have ruled the market for the last thirteen years, and the poor find it difficult to keep themselves alive. It is a matter of surprise and regret that the Government which forces vaccination on the people against their will, and has even considered it necessary to raise the age of consent, should be so indifferent to widespread distress among them. Ala-ul-din Khilji was a great tyrant, but even in his time no man suffered from starvation. If the export of grain were checked, the sufferings of the people would be at an end, and they would earnestly pray for the permanence of British rule.

Scarcity of grain.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Ām* (Agra), of the 1st October, is grieved to learn that severe distress prevails among the poorer classes in Ajmere.

Distress in Ajmere.

owing to the scarcity of grain. Famine-stricken persons are reduced to the necessity of feeding on the dead bodies of animals, and cases of theft and robbery are very frequent. Twenty villages have already been plundered, and bankers and other well-to-do persons are in constant fear of being robbed. The Commissioner is very much to blame for his negligence. There has been more or less distress in Ajmere for the last three months, but no relief measures have yet been adopted by him. He has been freely making use of the services of the police and the military in suppressing crime. This is a new method of relieving famine. The Government of India should interfere and make satisfactory arrangements for the relief of the sufferers.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st October, asks the wealthy residents of those places where the poorer classes are exposed to distress from the dearth of grain, to co-operate with Government in rendering relief to them. No rich man ought to be indifferent to the miseries of his countrymen,

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 30th September, refers to the acceptance by Sir Charles Elliott and the Government of India of the apology offered by the conductors of the *Bangabasi* and the withdrawal of the prosecution, and observes that the credit for the satisfactory termination of the case is chiefly due to Sir Comer Petheram. Had the Chief Justice accepted the verdict of the jury, the accused would undoubtedly have been relegated to the gaol. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Government of India are also entitled to public gratitude. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 30th September, approves of the withdrawal of the criminal proceedings against the *Bangabasi* and praises Government for justice and clemency.)

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 1st October, warns officers in charge of police stations, who are alleged to be misbehaving themselves, to mend their ways, and, in case of default, threatens to expose them. They must remember that if they

Circulation,
400 copies.

are found out, the City Inspector of Police and the District Magistrate are sure to deal with them with severity.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for October, referring to the frequent occurrence of riots on account of the slaughter of kine, expresses surprise and regret that the Government of India has not yet seen its way to forbid kine-killing. If the evil is not checked and riots continue to occur, they may lead to serious consequences some day. The stoppage of cow-slaughter would greatly increase the popularity of British rule, and in that case Government would have nothing to fear from a Russian invasion.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A student of the Bareilly College, in a letter published in the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th September, complains that on the occasion of his visit to the boarding house on the 23rd idem, the headmaster fined the inmates of a room four annas each on finding some spittle lying at the door of the room. The boys urged their innocence, but they were told that they should have caught the offender. They appealed to the principal in vain. The managing committee should inquire into the matter and remit the fines.

Alleged unjust infliction of fines on some boarders, Bareilly College.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
105 copies

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 28th September, gives an account of the dispute that occurred at Almora on the 20th idem between the Christian missionaries and the friends and relatives of a Hindu boy, owing to his conversion by the former at the Ramsay College, and blames the missionaries for converting the boy without giving notice to his guardians, and for using the College building, which has been constructed from public subscription, for such a purpose. The proceedings of the Reverend Bullock are very objectionable. In 1889 he attempted to convert a boy belonging to a rich family, but the boy's relatives received timely information and prevented conversion. The Reverend Bullock falsely accused them of having poisoned the boy, but the charge was dismissed by

Dispute between the Christian missionaries and some Hindus, on account of the conversion of a Hindu boy at Almora.

Mr. Giles after a thorough inquiry. No attempt was ever made by the Reverend Bullock's predecessors to convert any boy in such an improper way. Whenever any boy expressed a desire for conversion, they gave notice of his desire to his guardians, and they succeeded in making more conversions than the Reverend Bullock. It would be well if the dispute between him and the Hindus were amicably settled.

The *Ārya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for September, says that as the 25th September was the Rámlila and the Chah- lum at Sháhjahánpur. day for *Chahlum*, the District Magistrate of Sháhjahánpur ordered the Hindus to hold their Rámlila in the morning instead of in the evening on that day, and told the Musalmáns to hold their *tázia* processions in the afternoon. Evidently the orders were just and fair and the Hindus gladly complied with them. But the Musalmáns were not satisfied and did not hold their processions. The Hindus and Musalmáns should observe that the country is not now under the rule of Ránjit Singh or Aurangzeb, but under the British Government, which pursues a policy of religious tolerance. They should follow the same policy, and one community should not object to the religious rites of the other.

Circulation,
472 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st October, referring to the celebration of the *Chahlum* at Lucknow, complains that police and military officials rode over the sacred ground of the Karbala, to the great grief of the Musalmáns, as usual. As gentlemen of a higher social position than such officials never ride within the limits of the Karbala, the latter should also refrain from doing so. They can have no difficulty in walking over the ground, like other men.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Prayóg Samdchár* (Allahabad), of the 1st October, argues that the improvement of the native system of medicine is necessary to the progress and prosperity of this country. European medicines are very costly and lakhs of rupees find their way to England through them. They cannot properly suit the inhabitants of this hot country, inasmuch as the English system of medicine is based on experiments made in the cold cli-

Circulation,
400 copies.

mate of England. Their use is also objectionable on religious grounds. There is hardly any liquid medicine which is entirely free from spirituous liquor, and ointments are generally prepared from the fat of pigs and other such animals.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Ām* (Agra), of the 1st October, accuses the Muhammadan local agents at Agra, Muhammadan committee, appointed under Act XX of 1863 for the management of religious buildings in Agra, of unjustly dismissing the old gravediggers, of expending about one thousand rupees on law suits with them, without the consent of the community, and of not publishing annual statements of income and expenditure, and asks Government to interfere. The members of the committee should be appointed only for a fixed number of years, like the municipal commissioners, and the committee should be placed under the control of the Collector. No expense should be incurred without the permission of the Collector, and all repairs to the religious buildings made through the Executive Engineer.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 1st October, complains that fowlers carry birds about in their hands in the Gudri-bazār at Allahabad, ill-treating them and making them cry out through pain, with a view to induce men to get them released on payment of a pice or two. The cart-drivers overload the carts and cruelly beat and abuse the animals when the latter are unable to draw the carts properly. The animals being tired by over exertion often sink and fall to the ground. The cruelty to birds and animals of which the fowlers and cart-drivers are guilty is opposed to municipal bye-laws and the provisions of Act XI of 1890, and should be put a stop to.

The same paper complains that butchers and fisherwomen are to be found every day in the streets and lanes of the Allahabad city carrying meat and fish for sale without properly covering the baskets, to the great annoyance of the Hindus. According to the municipal bye-laws, meat and fish should not be sold at any place outside the meat markets.

Sale of meat and fish in the streets and lanes of Allahabad.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 27th September, urges upon the municipal boards of Chandausi, Amroha and Sambhal the necessity for the appointment of Hakims or physicians to provide medical aid for the citizens.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 28th September, complains that the road between Sambhal and Moradabad being unmetalled and in a neglected state, the residents of Sambhal who have frequent occasion to visit Moradabad are put to great inconvenience. The people have lately submitted a petition to the Collector praying for the improvement of the road. He had better get it metalled.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchr* (Allahabad), of the 1st October, refers to the advantages and disadvantages of *Sandáres* or well-privies, and observes that the municipal board of Allahabad will not be justified in ordering all such privies to be at once stopped. The well-privies in houses occupied by owners themselves, who are respectable men, need not be interfered with, but others may be stopped. As the board desires to introduce sewerage, the stoppage of such privies may be deferred till the construction of sewers. Of course no man should be allowed to make a well-privy in future.

Circulation,
400 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār	... Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajamrul Husain ...	1891. Sep. 28th	1891. Oct. 2nd	262 copies.
2	Akbār-i-Alam	... Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	" 29th	" 4th	65 "
3	Akbār-i-Imāmiya	... Lucknow	"	Tri-monthly,	Abid Ali	" "	" 3rd	...
4	Alam-i-Taswir	... Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	" "	" 6th	300 copies.
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	... Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 29th & Oct. 3rd.	" 2nd & 6th,	469 copies. (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	Almora Akhbār	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	" 28th & Oct. 5th.	" 2nd & 8th,	105 copies.
7	Aryā Darpan	... Shāhjahānpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For Sep.	" 2nd	472 "
8	Aryā Patra	... Bareilly	Urdu	"	Jwala Prasad	" Oct.	" 5th	400 "
9	Azād	... Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	Oct. 2nd	" "	235 "
10	Bhārat Jyoti (Gorkha)	... Benares	Gorkha	"	Rām Krishna, Varmā	" "	" 4th	...
11	Būya Brindaban	... Brindaban	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Nannhe Mal	Aug. 6th & Sep. 5th & 19th.	" 2nd	...
12	Cawnpore Gazette	... Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Harnām Singh, Varmā.	Oct. 1st	" 5th	400 copies.
13	Chamensis-i-Siddiqat	... Unao	"	Monthly	Yaqūb Ali	For Sep.	" 4th	680 "
14	Colonel	... Moradabad	"	Weekly	Banwari Lal	Oct. 1st	" 5th	250 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	... Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	Sep. 26th & Oct. 3rd.	" 3rd & 8th,	200 "

16	<i>Dabidaba-i-Sikandar</i>	... Rámpur	...	...	...	Muhammad Husain,	Oct. 5th	...	...	450	...
17	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	...	...	...	Amin-ul-din	" 1st	...	5th	50	...
18	<i>Dad Khwah</i>	... Bahraich	...	...	...	Prem Narain	Sep. 15th & 22nd	...	7th	...	...
19	<i>Fitnah</i>	... Gorakhpur	...	Hindi	...	Nizam Ahmad	Oct. 1st	...	5th	500 copies.	...
20	<i>Godharm Prakash</i>	... Farukhabad,	...	...	...	Mohan Lal	For Oct.	...	7th	600	...
21	<i>Hindustan</i>	... Kalakankar	...	...	...	Gur Datt Sukla	Oct. 1st to 7th,	...	2nd to 8th,	500	...
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Mahavir Prasad	Sep. 23rd & 26th,	...	3rd	100	...
23	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	... Moradabad	...	Urdu	...	Jamshed Ali	" 27th	...	2nd	150	...
24	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	...	Yaqub Khan	Oct. 1st	...	6th	300	...
25	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	... Kanauj	...	...	...	Bhaggu Khan	" "	...	3rd	275	...
26	<i>Karnamah</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 2nd	...	7th	250	...
27	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	... Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Lakshmi Shankar,	" "	...	3rd	500	copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
28	<i>Kayasth Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Rudra Prasad	Sep. 24th	...	5th	1,100 copies.	...
29	<i>Kayasth Reformer</i>	... Bareilly	...	...	...	Thakur Prasad	" 26th & Oct. 3rd.	...	3rd & 8th,	250	...
30	<i>Kherakia-i-Afaq</i>	... Pilibhit	...	...	...	Mazhar Absan Khan,	" 22nd	...	3rd	200	...
31	<i>Malla-i-Nur</i>	... Cawnpore	...	...	...	Gauri Shankar	Oct. 3rd	...	7th	50	...
32	<i>Maj-i-Narbedda</i>	... Hoshangabad,	...	...	...	Abdul Karim	Sep. 16th	...	3rd	220	...
33	<i>Majid-i-Am</i>	... Agra	...	...	...	Ahmad Khan	Oct. 1st	...	5th	125	...
34	<i>Nairang</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	...	Pyarashwar Nath	Sep. 21st	...	6th	400	...
35	<i>Natya-i-Izam</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	...	Amjad Ali	" 28th & Oct. 5th.	...	3rd & 8th,	300	...
36	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	... Jaunpur	...	...	...	Muhammad Muhsin,	Oct. 5th	...	6th	80	...
37	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	...	...	...	Jamna Das Biswas...	Sep. 30th & Oct. 7th.	...	2nd & 8th,	425	...
38	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur	...	...	...	Sheo Narayan Lal	Sep. 23rd	...	4th	89	...
39	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	...	...	...	Muhammad Ali	Oct. 1st	...	3rd	40	...
40	<i>Nasim Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	...	Dwarka Prasad	May 5th & Sep. 5th.	...	"	250	...
41	<i>Nisam-ul-Mulk</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	...	Fahim-ul-din	Sep. 28th & 30th,	...	"	100	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
42	<i>Nyāya Sudhā</i>	Harda	M a r ā t h i English.	Weekly	Wāsudeva Bhāskar,	1891. Sep. 30th	Oct. 2nd	450 copies
43	<i>Oudh Akhbār</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasād	Oct. 2nd to 8th.	" 2nd to 8th.	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
44	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"	"	Weekly	Sajjād Husain	Sep. 17th	4th	400 copies.
45	<i>Prayāg Samāchār</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Jagan Nāth	Oct. 1st	" 2nd	400 "
46	<i>Qamar</i>	Sandila	Urdu	Monthly	Qamar-ul-din	For Sep.	" 8th	"
47	<i>Ris-ul-Akbbār</i>	Gorakhpur	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	Oct. 1st	" 5th	325 copies.
48	<i>Bohikhānd Punch</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	Sep. 27th	" 2nd	150 "
49	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhākar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	"	"	" 28th	" "	100 "
50	<i>Sitāra-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Banwāri Lal	Oct. 4th	" 8th	125 "
51	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	M a r ā t h i	"	Lakshman Prayāgi.	Oct. 30th	" 3rd	293 "
52	<i>Tolsa-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	Hindi. Urdu	"	Jairāj Singh	" 27th	" 6th	250 "

ALLAHABAD :

The 13th October 1891. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.